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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1894.

SENATOR QUAY's speech proves the  
worth of his "don't talk" rule.

SOME men are lucky. Col. Phil  
Thompson escaped with only a reprimand.

A SUBSTITUTE for the Wilson bill will  
be equivalent to a substitute for the Demo-  
cratic party.

GEN. COXEY pretends to be a man of the  
people, a lover of democracy, and yet he  
owns a \$10,000 horse.

JUSTICE has been done in the Pollard-  
Breckinridge case. Let the court-room  
be deodorized and the public mind puri-  
fied.

THERE is talk among the senatorial  
"conservatives" of a substitute tariff  
bill. What do they call the bill now being  
considered by the Senate?

MR. DAVID BENNETT HILL is the ver-  
itable appendix of the Democratic party.  
He is there, and sometimes does much  
harm, but the use for him has never been  
discovered.

THE good feeling manifested by the Re-  
publicans for Senator Hill will not ripen  
into love unless he is faithful to them. He  
must not play fast and loose with his new  
associates as he did with the old.

THE mid-day train service has the in-  
dorsement of the business men of the day.  
Vigorous, well directed effort will secure  
it the indorsement of the railroad officials  
and the thing will be accomplished.

WHEN the traveler from New Zealand  
takes his stand on a broken arch of Lon-  
don bridge to study nineteenth century  
manners he will read with great interest  
all that has been written about Jim Cro-  
vyn's marriage.

WHY do the Republicans of Rhode  
Island pay \$2 a piece for votes when a ger-  
rymander already accomplished enables  
them to defy the popular will? It is to be  
feared that habit of graft is too much for  
Peabody Wetmore's clients.

SENATOR HALE speaks against free trade  
with Canada, yet says that the McKinley  
law is hastening our union with that  
country. In one breath he is against free  
trade with the Dominion, and in the next  
he favors it. The Maine statesmen should  
accompany his remarks with a diagram.

FOR a man so ambitious as David Ben-  
nett Hill to attempt to seat himself be-  
tween two stools looks like a great piece  
of folly, but David may have in his mind's  
eye a great scheme by which the mon-  
archs of the Empire will yet set him  
up in the world. Human confidence in  
money-bags is great, and David doubtless  
thinks he knows exactly what he is about.

MATT QUAY can always be depended  
upon as a champion of rascality. He is  
always "earnest" in favor of the Penn-  
sylvania system of robbery, just as he was  
earnest in his efforts to beat Cal Brice in  
1888. It is a pity, however, that the  
Parishian beneficiaries of the robber  
revenue system have not better sense than  
to let this notorious fellow speak for  
them. It is a practical surrender of the  
case.

NEW YORK CITY expended over \$15,000,-  
000 in charities last winter. What vol-  
umes this sum tells of the generosity of  
the wealthy people of New York! What  
volumes it tells of the condition of the  
poor! What a fund of suggestion there  
is in the statement regarding the system  
which turns out in one city people who  
can give \$5,000,000 in bounties to the  
suffering and people who need that much  
to keep them from starving! Where will it  
end?

It would be well if it were the Wilson  
bill that has caused the recent Democratic  
defeats in New Jersey. Rings of jobbers  
and robbers, jockey bosses, legislation  
peddlers and pot-hunters in general have  
done the business for the party in New  
Jersey. Whenever a party gets into the  
control of such gang, no matter what its  
name may be, its decent voters, sooner or  
later, are going to stay at home or vote  
with the opposition.

THE American people are singularly  
fortunate. Just as they are emerging  
from the foul tide of filth which has  
flowed in a torrent from Bradley's

court, London bobs up with a scandal of  
tremendous proportions, in which a promi-  
nent music teacher is charged with whole-  
sale villainy. Rotten spots crop out in  
this country here and there, but it is sound  
and sweet as compared with the Old World.  
In the production of scandal America is  
far behind her European competitors.

THE surrender of Admiral Mialo marks  
the close of what appears to be a huge  
speculative enterprise, which never had  
anything back of it stronger than a lot of  
adventurers' hopes. Neither patriotism nor  
ambition seemed to be the prompting motive  
of the so-called "revolution." It was  
a mere game played for the money which  
might be won. That the game was lost  
does not much matter, because the money  
staked was probably no more than a trifle  
when compared with what would have  
been gained in the event of success. Of  
course, the Brazilian lives sacrificed do  
not count.

## UNEQUAL EQUALIZATION.

Another page will be found a com-  
plete exposé of the method by which the  
city of St. Louis is defrauded of thousands  
of dollars yearly by the unjust and unin-  
telligent system of equalization in vogue  
in this State.

According to the valuation of the City  
Comptroller a single railway company has  
property worth \$2,000,000 in the city, from  
which should be derived a revenue of more  
than \$60,000. Instead of this the city gets  
\$6,000. Another road which, on the Comptrol-  
ler's estimate, should pay \$165,737, escapes  
the easy assessment of \$4,500. Other  
roads show a corresponding discrepancy  
between the true valuation and that adopted  
"by averages" by the Board of  
Equalization. What the total loss to  
the city may be beyond calculation  
from the data in hand, but it cannot be  
less than \$225,000 annually.

It needs only a moment's reflection to  
convince the unprejudiced that the system  
of so-called equalization is unjust. The  
Missouri Pacific has in the city of St. Louis  
7.03 miles of road with station-houses and  
other buildings and a large quantity of  
rolling stock. In the county there are  
twenty-nine miles with no buildings or  
stock worth mentioning. The total valuation  
for St. Louis is \$199,000, while the  
county total is put down at \$56,000. The  
absurdity of this apportionment needs no  
demonstration. If the figures were re-  
versed there would be a nearer approximation  
to a fair distribution of values.

The only just method of assessment for  
municipal and State purposes is to take  
the real value, as nearly as it can be ascer-  
tained, of each track of road, with build-  
ings and rolling stock, wherever they may  
be found, and distribute the revenues ac-  
cording to the proportions so found. To  
allow revenue to municipalities on a basis  
of averages with county districts is  
neither rational nor just. This is a matter  
which should receive due consideration  
from the State Board of Equalization.

THE good feeling manifested by the Re-  
publicans for Senator Hill will not ripen  
into love unless he is faithful to them. He  
must not play fast and loose with his new  
associates as he did with the old.

Two hundred newsboys on the downtown  
streets are selling the *Daily Post-Dispatch*  
for 2 cents. Our patrons are requested to  
notify us of any attempt on part of news-  
boys to force them to pay more than 2 cents  
for the *Post-Dispatch* or to force them to  
buy with other papers "three for a nickel."  
Give time and location of newsboy refusing  
to sell the *Daily Post-Dispatch* for 2 cents  
"straight." All persons who handle the  
*Post-Dispatch* on the streets do so under the  
agreement that it will be sold for 2 cents, if  
desired, independent of any combination.

THE good people of eminent respect-  
ability and refinement who want to abol-  
ish vice in cities may sit at the feet of the  
despised Salvationists and study their  
methods with profit. The work of the  
"Slum Post" of the Salvation Army is  
worth attention. It is composed of women  
who live among the vicious and wretched.  
They do not spy upon these victims of  
poverty and sin, nor invoke the aid of  
police, nor worry them with legal pros-  
ecutions. They feed them when they are  
hungry, clothe them when they are naked,  
care for them when they are sick. They  
teach them cleanliness and righteousness  
by precept and example. The records of  
these alum posts show wonderful results  
in the reclaiming of the fallen and the  
elevation of the vicious. The achieve-  
ments of these humble workers are not  
recorded in courts of law or heralded  
abroad. Their methods are strangely un-  
like the methods of those who act as  
though they thought mankind could be  
saved by the police power, but they greatly  
resemble the ways of the Master, who told  
the erring woman to "go and sin no  
more." There is more hope for the world  
in the "slum post" than in the strongest  
leagues for the suppression of vice by law.

REPRESENTATIVE BOATNER's proposal  
that members of the House who are pres-  
ent but decline to vote be declared in con-  
tempt and debarred from participation in  
the proceedings until the House sees fit to  
remove their disability, is the best that has  
been offered to meet the filibustering diffi-  
culty. It has the merit of logic and might  
be effectual. Filibustering would cease at  
once if it cut off those guilty of it from  
participation in further proceedings. Its  
potency would be destroyed. There is  
justice in refusing to let members decide  
what business they shall and what they  
shall not participate in for obstructive  
purposes. The members themselves as-  
sume the disability under this rule and  
there is an absence of any suggestion of  
force or tyranny. If any rule is to be  
adopted this is undoubtedly the best yet

proposed.

WHEN AS THEY ARE.

It is true that only a small minority of  
men are saints, it is equally true that the  
scoundrels are also in the minority. It is  
not the best possible world by any means,  
but such as it is has a right to resent it  
when a libertine who has been hired to de-  
fend a selected debauchee attempts to jus-  
tify his client and himself by trying to  
make it appear that all men are libertines  
and debauchees.

It is not strange that this should  
happen, as it is inevitable that a man,  
whether vicious or virtuous, should judge  
the world from his own standpoint, but it  
would be stranger still if there were no re-  
sistance of such a charge.

Even now, when the spectacle is no  
longer a novelty, the sense of incon-  
gruity and absurdity cannot be entirely  
suppressed. In common life great emotions  
never find vent in melodious solo or  
duo. There is a legend to the effect that  
when a King and Two Fiddlers Solus," was  
now no longer an absurdity, when it was impossible  
for a hero in a desert, or a princess in her  
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Even now, when the spectacle is no<br

## VICTOR REED.

To Republicans He Is the Big Boy of the Campus.

Democratic Caucus Decision to Count Quorums a Triumph for Him.

MADE THE OBJECT OF MUCH CONGRATULATION BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

But the Ex-Czar Does Not Intend to Do Any Premature Crowning—He Does Not Believe in Firing Fourth-of-July Crackers on the Third—He Has Learned the Wisdom of Waiting—House Situation —Washington Topic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Ex-Speaker Reed doesn't intend to do any premature crowning over the action of the Democratic caucus in deciding to count a quorum in the House. To his Republican associates Mr. Reed has been the big boy of the campus, and before the House met to-day they pranced about his desk like so many small schoolboys and told him what a great triumph he had secured. Mr. Reed's little blue eyes twinkled and his round face beamed with satisfaction, but when pressed for some advice as to the policy the Republican minority should pursue, he simply shook his head and said:

"I don't believe in firing of Fourth of July fireworks on the 3d."

Mr. Reed has seen many ups and downs since he came to Congress, and he even now has not lost the habit of waiting. The irresponsive Rontalls would have had him jump up and down to a song and dance, but Mr. Reed decided to give any exhibition for the present. Mr. Reed, away back in the '80s, when he was fresh from the Maine hills, thought he knew all about parliamentary law, and he said some very interesting things about the constitutionality of counting a quorum. It was a Democrat who at that time proposed the innovation, and Mr. Reed piled up a few pages of sarcastic criticism of the plan that was proposed. Mr. Reed knows, too, that the Democrats have been keeping up their record and he doesn't intend to do much exulting just yet. Mr. Reed, moreover, showed in the Fifty-first Congress how bad a good rule might be made, and he is afraid of risking any haphazard expressions of opinion.

But it is not Mr. Reed's record that is the odious history of the days when he was Speaker and when he showed himself the master of counting, not only visible, but invisible quorums. Mr. Reed appreciates that the rule the Democrats will propose will give the speaker no such arbitrary license, and this will not give Mr. Reed the vindication he has been seeking for three years.

Mr. Reed made to-day probably the last filibustering fight to embarrass the Democrats. He seemed to enjoy the deadlock which the Republican minority, in the absence of a Democratic quorum, were able to precipitate.

On the roll call of the members of the House journal it was only 147 Democrats to Mr. Boutelle to make the point of no quorum. There was but one thing to do and that was to demand a call of the House. The Democratic leaders recognized that a Democratic quorum could not be mustered to-day and a motion to adjourn was at once made. The House was in session less than a half hour.

What the Republicans will do when the new rule is presented is still a matter of doubt. The Republicans flocked about Mr. Reed's desk eager to learn what policy he would advise, but the ex-Speaker declined to state the course which in his judgment would be followed. Mr. Reed said publicly that all would depend upon the character of that which would be done in his absence. He talked with some of his colleagues and expressed the opinion that the Republicans would not be satisfied with a practical substantial principle of counting a quorum which he enforced in the Fifty-first Congress. When pressed for a statement as to his view of the new rule Mr. Reed said to a POST-DISPATCH correspondent:

"Perhaps those of us who were the brunt of the attack will be the ones to benefit. We have some personal satisfaction in the result, but the adoption of the last of the reforms in the Fifty-first Congress, the rules of procedure, previous or otherwise, is of too much importance to the country for any one to care who is pleased or who is not."

Mr. Reed stopped, and after looking intently at the Maine coat of arms in the glass case behind him added, with a sarcastic smile on his face:

"The change is not yet adopted, and so I may venture to express the hope that it will not be adopted, but that is what Mr. Reed has been scheming for, in all his strategic parliamentary encounters, but Mr. Reed's hope is not realized in the way he wants it."

The Rules Committee, who are Speaker Crisp, Gen. Catchings and Mr. Gouthwaite, met in the House and were closed to several hours. All the plans for mounting a quorum that have been proposed have been discarded but no definite rule has been agreed upon. This was settled: The rule that will be presented will be so framed to give the speaker a wide range of action and was so common in the Fifty-first Congress. The speaker will not be clothed with arbitrary power to count a quorum, but the manner will be left to him.

The House, in other words, will do the counting. Of course, a rule that will not be adopted will not be binding in the House in the sense that Mr. Reed expects, and it will not provide for the vindication that he desires, but it will be as effective in that respect as the one that was adopted.

Speaker Crisp made some observations on the general character of the new rule and it was reported, "I am not able to state that the Democratic members of the committee will agree upon a rule in time to be presented that whatever is decided upon will be just and fair. It will be a rule, moreover, that will not permit the abuses that were committed by Mr. Reed."

He may say that every member who is counted up to a quorum will be either in his seat or within the walls of the House, and were closed to several hours. All the plans for mounting a quorum that have been proposed have been discarded but no definite rule has been agreed upon. This was settled: The rule that will be presented will be so framed to give the speaker a wide range of action and was so common in the Fifty-first Congress. The speaker will not be clothed with arbitrary power to count a quorum, but the manner will be left to him.

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## THE WAR OVER

Mello Gives Up the Revolutionary Movement in Brazil.

The Admiral and 2,000 of His Men Lay Down Their Arms in Uruguay.

ENGLORIOUS END OF THE REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT PEIXOTO.

Prospective Trouble Between Argentina and Portugal Growing Out of the War—How De Gama So Long Managed to Supply His Ships in Rio Harbor—Some Inside Facts of the Rebellion's History.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, April 14.—The revolution in the State of Rio Grande do Sul is at an end. After being repulsed at Rio Grande City, the insurgent squadron, under Admiral Mello de Melo, fled. Subsequently the defeated warships landed 2,000 of their men on the Uruguayan coast near the boundary of Brazil. These refugees were in dire distress. They had no clothing and nothing to eat. The Government of Uruguay has granted them protection, but ordered the squadron under Mello to leave Uruguayan waters forthwith. The refugees who escaped from Rio de Janeiro with Admiral da Gama or the Portuguese garrison ships and then slipped away landed here to-day. The foreign office demands, that these refugees are taken by the Portuguese, the surrender of all Portuguese war vessels in Argentine waters. The situation threatens to bring about serious complications between the Republic of Argentina and the Portuguese Government.

Dispatches from The World and Post-Democrat say that Mello this afternoon, adding to the news stated above, contains the intelligence that Mello, with 2,000 of his men, has asked permission to surrender to the Uruguayan authorities; that this offer has been accepted, and Mello's men disarmed. This news of true indicates that the last gun in the Brazilian revolt has been fired, and the revolutionary movement has collapsed.

MELLO'S SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A representative of Flint &amp; Co. said when shown the dispatch regarding Mello: "We have received a telegram which confirms that the result will be peace and prosperity in Brazil. There was a certain amount of alarm at the unseasiness caused by the rebellion and interference with business and consequent loss in the southern part of the country. The probability is that the fall of an attempt at revolution by De Gama will make republican government stronger than it would be if there had been no revolution. The country has come to feel that the Republic is going to remain."

EVENTS OF THE REVOLT.

Mello inaugurated the rebellion in Brazil because of alleged dissatisfaction with the Peixoto Government. Peixoto was Vice-President of the Republic under President Fonseca, who was the first incumbent after the fall of the monarchy under Dom Pedro. Fonseca was forced to retire in favor of Peixoto. During Fonseca's tenure of office there were sporadic insurrections in Rio Grande do Sul, and other provinces and a general feeling of unrest. Mello claimed that Peixoto was even more arbitrary and unrepentant than Fonseca, and as he had the navy with him he had no difficulty in inaugurating a rebellion.

In the State of Rio Grande a quiet way, but did not succeed in winning any pronounced success. Subsequently De Gama, who had command of the Government military posts at Forts De Villegagnon, Das Corbras and Eschadas, all of which are in the harbor within a mile of Rio, joined Mello's forces. De Gama was then given charge of the rebel squadron and Mello began to make a more vigorous campaign on shore. Interest was aroused by the insurgents there who had been captured and were placed at \$1,000,000 in value, and it was to prevent the insurgents from bombing the city. The admiral who prevented the rebel Admiral from vigorously bombarding Rio was the presence of a number of foreign war vessels in the harbor and the fear of possible complications.

On the opposite side of the bay is a little city called Niteröy, the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro. Upon this place the insurgents have vented their spite, and the place is now a mass of ruins.

To offset the disadvantage of not having a fleet, President Peixoto sent agents to the United States and also to Europe and succeeded in getting together a very respectable fleet of improvised gunboats, and also several formidable torpedo boats. On the day of their arrival off Rio, De Gama spiked his guns, left his ship and with his officers and part of his men took refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. In the meantime Mello had left Rio harbor with the best ships he could find, the Eschadas and Aquidabá. Since that date Mello has been cruising in southern waters and attempting to assist the movement in Rio Grande do Sul against the authority of Peixoto.

Where the money came from to maintain the revolt has been a matter of much wonder, but it has been definitely learned that many former Brazilians, members of the old monarchical party, now resident in Spain, and, for that matter, in several other countries of Europe, who have considerable wealth at their disposal, have contributed to the support of the revolt. They were among the number who left Brazil with Dom Pedro when he was dethroned, and have refused to return and become citizens of the republic. The Count d'Eu, the son-in-law of Dom Pedro, is supposed to have been a liberal giver in the house of Mello's success. His son, a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army, would be called to the throne. The Count d'Eu is a grandson of Louis Philippe, and among the old Bourbons who have contributed to the exchequer of Mello has been the Duke of Montpensier. These former Brazilians and scions of old French families have had long experience as political leaders, and felt it, after the insurrection of September, that the time was ripe for a united effort which would have for its object the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil. Antonio and Eduardo Prado, who were among the old leaders in Brazil, and who represent the imperial family in Paris, have been among the most liberal contributors to the cause. They have immense financial backing, and they have

been able for a long time to keep the insurgents supplied with cash.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Prudente de Moraes, who will succeed Floriano Peixoto at Rio.

Prudente de Moraes, the President-elect of the United States of Brazil, who has been elected to succeed the present president, Floriano Peixoto, is 59 years of age. He was born at Rio, the wealthiest city of San Paulo, and was educated there at the Law Faculty, after his elder brother, Moraes Barreto, recently President of the Budget Committee in the Chamber of Deputies.

Prudente de Moraes was admitted to practice as a lawyer in 1882, at the same time as his colleague in the Federal Senate, Campos Sales. He soon acquired celebrity as a skillful advocate and an eloquent orator. In 1886, he became a Deputy to the San Paulo Assembly and a member of the Budget Committee, wherein he learned the details of public affairs and formed many favorable to the Liberal party in the Empire.

When the republic was proclaimed at Rio, Dec. 8, 1889, Moraes participated in the ceremony as a member of the revolutionary form of Government, although his personal interest was allied with that of the Liberal Monarchical party.

In 1890, he was elected a Republican Deputy to the San Paulo Assembly. He, Cesarino Monte, and Martinho Prado then led the republican party.

In 1891, Moraes was elected at Piracicaba leader of the Republican party and re-elected to the San Paulo Assembly.

He was a member of the Bank of Brazil; Martinho Prado, Antonio Machado and Gabriel de Piza, now members of the Bank.

The political which they rendered to the republican cause are now well known and appreciated, but their task was not an easy one.

Moraes organized the Republican party in San Paulo, and made it a model for the other states of Brazil. He was one of the founders of the Constitution of Rio de Janeiro in 1889.

He was Governor of San Paulo in 1890. Then occurred the proclamation of the republic. In Rio, on November 15, 1890, was an exemplary manner moderate, just, and economical.

As a Senator of San Paulo in the Constitutional Convention he was a strong advocate of the Constitution of the republic. He was elected President of the Assembly.

In 1892, he was nominated for President of the Republic, and, although Marshal da Fonseca was all-powerful, obtained 79 against the latter 122 votes. Since then he has been a member of the Senate, always prominent in all public discussions of candidates to be elected by universal suffrage.

DA GAMA'S SHREWD TACTICS.

How He Raised Money and Secured Supplies for Ships and Sailors.

Special Correspondent, Sunday Four-Dollar.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10.—Now that the naval war is ended, a few inside facts may be of interest to Post-Democrat readers. On arrival here the correspondent, three months ago, found the rebel strength and the importance of the revolt had been exaggerated, not only by newspaper correspondents, but by a certain portion of the foreign element. The headquarters of the revolution were in a small boat-shop in the Urca Ouvir, kept by a certain Crashley, an Englishman of more or less indifferent repute. Hence the brilliant manifestations of De Gama were disseminated, and hence the lying rumors intended to cripple the Government by weakening the public confidence. In its strength was sent broadcast. Crashley's shop was in the old harbor, and he who had been captured by the Emperor and longed for the restoration of the Empire, when his left arm was a mere stump, became a member man for the Lambeth and Holt Steamship Co. Through the old pade, the damaging rumors were sown to the world, and the absurd report that Peixoto had called the elections through fear of assassination and other equally ridiculous stories. Jones says it was submitted to the press that the absurd report that Peixoto had been killed by the rebels.

SWIFT COACH RIDES.

The Satisfactory Trial Trip of the "Tempest."

NEW YORK, April 14.—Francis Underhill and James Clinch Smith, who are to begin running their coach "Tempest" to-morrow

1005 Olive St  
A BEAUTIFUL VASE LAMP  
Free With Each  
Parlor Set.The largest assortment in the city  
in Plush or Tapestry. Stylish and  
well made.A SPLENDID WIRE SPRING  
Free With Each  
Bedroom Set.An immense variety in Newest Pat-  
terns and any finish woods.

Best Makes and Finish

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings  
Until 9 O'Clock.

1005 Olive St

SIXES AND SEVENS





## SPLITTING UP.

Serious Trouble in the Ranks of the Coxey Army.

The Unknown Has Defied Lieut.-Gen. Browne.

FROSTBURG MAY BE THE SCENE OF COXEY'S WATERLOO.

Brown's Self-Laudatory Speeches to Audiences of Three—Christopher Columbus Jones and His Soldiers Arrested as Vagrants—The Second Los Angeles Regiment Tries to Capture a Train—Alarm at Council Bluffs.

FROSTBURG, Md., April 14.—There is serious trouble in the ranks of the Coxey army. Just what has been foreshadowed in these dispatches ever since the army left Ohio has happened. The Unknown has thrown the gauntlet to Lieut.-Gen. Browne and the army is in a state of revolt. The absence of Coxey and the fact that his son, who is chief of staff, has joined issues with the Unknown makes the situation doubly critical. Frostburg bids fair to be the scene of Coxey's Waterloo.

It was toward the middle of the afternoon that the army which left Grantville with flying colors at 9:30 a.m. began the ascent of Big Savage Mountain. Browne, who had been riding a chafing at the head of the column, the superb white stallion which had hitherto ridden, was pressed into service to help haul the commissary wagon, had been particularly overbearing. No matter what the condition of the road, whether on a steep incline or in a path of mud and snow, just so sure as two or three natives gathered to view the procession, there Browne would call a halt for the purpose of making a self-laudatory speech. The army grumbled at these proceedings and the Unknown smiled. As the grumbling grew louder the smile became more cynical. It was evident that the Unknown was feeling the tempest of the troops.

When the halt on Big Savage Hill was ordered he apparently made up his mind that the long waited for opportunity had arrived. He sat erect in the saddle. The advance of the column had brought him to the front of the column. Suddenly he raised his hand and the army came to a standstill. Swinging around in his saddle so as to face his followers, the Unknown said:

THE UNKNOWN'S SUPPLANTS BROWN.  
"Members of the Commonwealth, you and I have camped together ever since the march to Washington was begun. You all know that while I have demanded military discipline, I have not treated you with contempt or as if you were children. I have not taken it upon myself to issue daily addresses to you as though I were the King, and you were subjects. I have not treated you as though you were an army for the sole purpose of furthering the success of this march. I have no need to say as much as that but I have just as much to say about it that leather-bound agitator over there. Please ask who he is, and put your hands on him, and ask who shall be your commander. Will you be Brown?"

"Will you have me?" asked the unknown. Instantly every hand went up in the air.

"Very well, then," said he. "If you wish me to command, then command. Commonwealth, forward march."

All this had been done so suddenly and so soundly that the army was in a moment speechless. When he fully recovered his senses, he wheeled on his horse and in a voice that rang like a bugle he shouted: "The Commonwealth this is my command. It is the work of a Pinkerton detective. Who knows that this man is who seeks to control you?"

The army simply jeered at the Lieutenant-General.

BROWNE BEATEN AT EVERY POINT.

"Very well," he said to the unknown, who was sitting complacently on his horse, "you are the man in astral, if you choose, but I control the command, and we will march no further."

It was known to Brown that the drivers of the wagons were loyal to him, but he was not prepared for the next order of the unknown.

The members of Commanes A, B, C and D, said the Unknown, "you will detail the men of your respective commands to take charge

of the commissary wagons." Instantly, men sprang forward and one of the commandants said, "I will take the wagons." Brown and the others followed toward the rear, and drove away. The North Western railroad was waiting for the arrival of the train, and the army, to secure him, is difficult to imagine, so much as young Coxey, who, in his fal-

tion, said, "The army in line of march, showing 'Bunker Hill,' the dog, Jasper Johnson, the Standard-Bearer; Gen. Coxey in the carriage; Carl Browne, the Chief Mar-

shal, Alongside, with the Commissary Wagons in the rear.

This afternoon a message was received, saying the Governor would arrive to-night on a special train. A meeting of the City Council was held at 8 o'clock, attended by a number of the leading men, including repre-

sentatives of the railways.

The North Western railroad advocates war.

The army in line of march, showing the Union Pacific bridge to prevent

the arrival of the train in Iowa. This was

deemed inadvisable, because the Union Pacific is in the hands of the National Government, and the legislation might cause a conflict of authority. The railroads representatives declared that they would hold the army at any cost. The Sheriff and police have been directed to prevent the army entering the city. A telegram has been received by the Mayor from Gen. Kelly asking for food and shelter. Capt. Atkinson of the militia has been directed to order out his men and hold them in readiness in the armory.

THE UNKNOWN'S MAGNAMINITY.

After this exciting scene the army re-

sumed its march in a quiet and orderly manner.

A few miles further on the discomfited Lieutenant-General was found stranded

on the road. One of Coxey's 14,000 team of horses was completely fagged out and had fallen down. The other seemed on the verge of collapse. With the magnanimity of a conqueror, the unknown ordered one of his mounted followers to dismount and turn his horse over to the fallen animal without a thought of expense away to town.

When the army came in the afternoon

it reached this town it found the discomfited Lieutenant-General was discovered in solitary possession of horses.

He had a typewriter before him.

"There is to be no typewriter in this place.

Marshals of groups B and C will detail four men to see that this order is enforced.

The army will be disbanded when the Unknown will at once suppress him."

There was nothing left for him to do but retire.

A TRUMP CARD.

It was after this that the unknown played his trump card. He had caused the panic and made no reference to the trouble in the army.

Coxey himself is expected in the morning, and then matters will

be in a state of suspense.

The Unknown mounted a barrel

and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Carl Brown,

who is a very eloquent speaker, will address

the audience to be let entirely alone.

He ought to have a large audience, and I trust he will."

Arrested as Vagrants.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—Christopher Columbus Jones' soldiers, numbering sixty, breakfasted on soup and bread. Jones and his Lieutenants were told by the Mayor that they must move on with their regiment to-morrow, or be arrested. The soldiers were to be held in the City Hall, where a consultation was held behind closed doors with the Sheriff, Mayor and Lieutenants, who were told that the Unknown had ordered the army to be disbanded.

Jones and his men were to be held in the building where the army was quartered and in front of which an immense crowd had gathered.

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Arrested as Vagrants.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 14.—For

months, Miss Carrie Hatfield, a pretty girl

of 16, the only daughter of Robert Hatfield,

a prominent merchant of Wharncliffe, had

for her suitor a clerk named Thomas Holbrook.

On account of his dissipation, the

young lady's parents objected. When she told him to-day of her refusal to see him again, he shot her in the abdomen. She will not survive the night.

State detectives, whose investigation

extends all over the State, then notified

Commander Jones that he must break camp at 2 o'clock and make a bee-line for Washington.

Upon the command of Jones to move on with his men, the police began to make arrests. Half of the army thereupon deserted. The remaining 100 men, under Jones, were loaded into patrol wagons and driven to the Police station. They will be held in court as vagrants. Those will be held in court as vagrants.

Commander Jones and his regiment of fifteen men were arraigned before Justice Jonathan in the City Hall to-night. The Justice remanded Coxey to the State prison, and his followers were bound, and Jones replied that they were bound for Washington in the morning. The command of the army was given to move on with his men, the police began to make arrests. The Justice then told him, "If he would dismiss him." Commander Jones agreed to do so, and the men were released. They fifteen departed. They will spend the night in Newport, a village about eight miles from here.

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## BURNED TO DEATH.

The Burning of a Long House, in a Series of Disasters.

New York, April 14.—Mrs. Sophia Agnew, 70 years of age, of Halsey street, Newark, was burned to death to-night. Her niece is the wife of Walter Jones of Newark. Mrs. Jones was in a delicate condition and Mrs. Geisler, a midwife, was in attendance. To-night Mrs. Agnew was also seen for, during the day a brother of Mrs. Jones, Fred Goeller, died in St. Nicholas Hospital and the body had been brought to the Jones home for burial. The house is a wooden frame structure, two stories high. There are two rooms on the ground floor and the upper. The stars were in the roof of the house.

The body lay in the front room on the ground floor and Mrs. Jones was in an upper room, her bed and chairs. Her two children and their wives, all in bed at 9:45 p.m. It was suggested by some that the killer struck in the front room, where the last words of the stars were, when the killer lay in the room above, to give room to friends who might come to view the body. Accordingly, Mr. Jones and his Agnew went down to store it away in a closet.

Mrs. Agnew carried a lamp and Mr. Jones carried the stove, which was also in the fire. He had nearly reached the head of the ladder of the stars, when he slipped and fell backward, the stove falling with him. It was extinguished by the stars, but the stars struck the lamp and knocked the lamp from his hand, setting it afire. Mrs. Jones followed her into the front room and attempted to extinguish the flames with blankets. After a few minutes, however, turned to a crisis.

Mrs. Jones was frantic with fright, increased doubtless by her condition, and the stars, who was passing under the window, broke her heart.

Mrs. Geisler followed, but was less fortunate, her right leg being broken in two places. Unhurt by her injuries, she told others of the Joneses' misfortune and the stars were taken to the house of Frank Lea, directly opposite. There she was made as comfortable as possible, and when the stars was discharged from a male child. The County physician reports that the mother and boy are doing well.

The body of Mrs. Agnew was taken to the Morgue. Her death, it was found, was hastened by the scalding of the flames.

The fire department extinguished the fire. Only slight damage was done. None of the children were hurt and the corpse of Goeller was not harmed.

AT THE AGE OF 64.

## Death of Senator Zebulon Baird Vance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Senator Robert Baird Vance of North Carolina died at his home, 110 Massachusetts avenue, this city, at 11:30 o'clock to-night.

He had a stroke of apoplexy this morning. He had been suffering for some time from paralysis and a complication of diseases, but the was sudden and unexpected, as he was regaining his health, and it was thought was on the road to recovery. He was compelled during the winter to leave the senate and go to Florida. Here he grew somewhat better, and in the spring he returned to the senate, and returned to Washington. He was a member of the Committee on Finance, but took little or no part in framing the present tariff bill.



Z. B. Vance.

The stroke of apoplexy which ended in death came to him at 6 o'clock this morning while the Senator was talking with his son. He had been in the state of com all day. His last appearance in the Senate was at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday from the Senator's late home of Black Mountain, N. C., where his body will be taken from here Monday night.

## SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Senator Vance was born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 13, 1829, and after an education at Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina studied law.

He was elected to a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress at the age of 25 years, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, and the committee on the fourteenth Regiments in the Fourteenth Congress.

He was elected captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of North Carolina, and a few months later was made colonel of the regiment. In 1850 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was Governor of North Carolina, and was re-elected two years later. In 1856 he was elected to the Senate for the third time, and next elected to the Senate, and took his seat March 18, 1859. He was twice re-elected for a fourth term before the next Legislature, his political career ending in 1865.

His death is likely to result in a hot fight, both for the short term and for the full term, a number of men being nominated for the latter term for the next Legislature.

The Legislature will elect his successor. He was a Democrat, with radical tendencies. The late Senator was a strong advocate of free coinage of silver and a very low tariff.

## NOT SEARCHING FOR DEAD.

No Steps Taken to Recover Bodies of the Burned Buffalo Glucose Works.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Fremen to-day raised the impeding walls of the feed house of the destroyed glucose works, as they were a menace to the traffic. But no steps were taken to excavate the ruins to discover the remains of the dozen or more Polish laborers who met death in the flames. There is a shifting of responsibility in the matter which so far has prevented action.

The Fire Department stoutly maintains that its duty is done to the number of lives lost in the fire. The bodies of the victims have been taken to the Circuit Court at Newark, Ky. The claim presented by ARMSTRONG aggregated \$611,728. It is the opinion of the Court that the placing of the claim in the circuit court of Newark is the best course to take, as the insurance claims might arise if they begin clearing away the rubbish. So they have taken steps to find the bodies of the deceased and to determine what can be done to the number of lives lost in the fire.

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**THE DELICATESSEN CAFE**  
12 OLIVE STREET.  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.  
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

## CITY NEWS.

CRAWDORP'S justly prides itself upon the exquisite taste displayed in the millinery department and the extremely low prices at which the charming confections therein manufactured are sold. The latest fancies in spring and summer millinery in great profusion.

Dentist.

New York Dental Rooms, northwest corner Broadway and Olive. Gold crowns and bridge work a specialty.

PRIVATE matters skilfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsmore, 814 Pine st.

VARNISH Rooms with OUR TRANSPARENT FLOOR VARNISH. Qts., \$6; half, \$3.50. Buy from dealers or Murphy Varnish Co., 800 S. Fourth st.

DR. E. C. Chase,  
804 Olive street. Crown and bridge work.

## HEARTLESS ROBBERS.

They Despise a Man Who Had Fallen in a Pit.

Deputy Sheriff Hencke of St. Louis County telephoned to the Four Courts last night that a man named Charles Brown was robbed of \$25,500 Sutton on the Missouri Pacific road shortly after noon yesterday by two men. Brown was on his way to Kansas City, fell in a pit near Sutton and was found by the men who robbed him. They also took his watch, coat, vest and hat. The watch is a silverone with Swiss movements. The robbers are described as one being tall and slender with a black face and red mustache, and the other tall and slim with a smooth face and wore dark clothes.

## A DIAMOND-SET MATCH BOX.

Handsome Gift to George McManus From Messrs. Abbey and Grau.

Mr. George McManus, the popular business manager of the Grand Opera-house, who, during the illness of Mr. John W. Norton, was actively engaged in looking after the interests of the Abbey-Grau Opera Company, who closed a week's engagement last night at the Exposition Music Hall, was handsomely remembered by the operatic management before the troupe left here. Messrs. Abbey and Grau last night presented him with a magnificent solid gold match box, set out with diamonds, and a silver cigarette holder bearing on the other side the engraved inscription, "To George McManus from Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, April 14, 1894."

## MEXICAN DOLLARS.

The Government Has No Fear of American Silver Importations for Coinage.

Mexico, April 14.—There is no truth in the report that the Government is apprehensive of a heavy importation of American bar silver for coinage into Mexican dollars, and intends to immediately place a duty on the entrance of foreign silver. Should the importation become heavy, however, the Government would probably take the matter into serious consideration, as the miners here would bring strong pressure to bear for the protection of their silver. It is not believed that the American Government would enter into negotiation for the coinage of Mexican dollars, and the miners' demands in the matter is not regarded here as serious. Public opinion condemns the proposition. The only result would be to deprive Mexico of the silver it has, and to bring the miners in Asia, where efforts to dislodge them have invariably failed. China attempted to put the miners out of business by the idea of driving out the Mexican dollar, but her people would not accept the Chinese dollar.

A bill has been presented in the Mexican Congress for the creation of an honorary decoration as a reward for value for which he partakes of the Diaz and the Puebla, April 2, 1877. The decoration is to be an enameled cross of the national colors, made of gold for the generals, of silver for the subalterns, officers, and of bronze for the rank and file. President Diaz will distribute this decoration to the officers and soldiers who have risked their lives to wear it, and will also issue diploma to each showing that he is entitled to its possession.

## AN ENDEZZLER IN CUSTODY.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, April 14.—The police of this city have arrested Ricardo Urrea, the young manager of the National Theater of the City of Mexico, who recently disappeared with \$10,000 belonging to the proprietor of the theater. It was supposed that Urrea had made his way to the United States and his acquaintance saw him on the street here and recognized him and informed the authorities.

## CIGARETTES AND FORGERY.

The Peculiar Cause of George C. Bailey's Downfall.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., April 14.—George C. Bailey of Columbus, Kan., is in serious difficulty in this city as the result of securing various sums of money upon worthless checks written by himself. He is under arrest and is in the County Jail.

Bailey is an expert journeyman shoemaker and is the son of eminently respectable parents at Columbus. He is a swine manner of living, and himself and the confidences of his acquaintances and friends have incurred about \$500 which cannot be recovered.

For a long time he has been a heavy smoker, which has seriously impaired his mind. He frequently consumed fifteen and twenty boxes per day. An effort is being made to send him to an asylum.

## Strangled to Death.

The fate of Charles Wisdom is illustrative of the fate of competition—high prices when conflicting with the great double value sale at the Globe, northwest corner Franklin Avenue and Seventh street, where \$12, \$15 and \$18 Baltimore tailor-made suits are going for \$7.45 and 9.85.

## Arrested and His Permit Confiscated.

Officers Reedy and Dalton of the Central District yesterday afternoon arrested George Weber of 1018 Market street, at Broadway and Hickory street, where he was running what is known as a "Heavy Hitting Machine." The article was made under orders of Capt. Boyd, and had not yet received a complaint to the effect that the machine had been destroyed. The story of life at Princeton will be a story of democracy, free and easy open-air life, of the sound and the freshness of pure atmosphere. There are no great business enterprises, no usual sports, no great distractions, not even a theater. Princeton is the university and the university is Princeton.

As at Harvard and Yale, the young men are drawn from all classes. Here are rich and poor, high and humble in the social scale; men with all sorts of pretensions and men with none at all. But in this University there is no common ground.

For the first time in the history of Princeton there is no class of athletic sports. If you want the "Yale" spirit what Princeton men "were" doing you will find it in the courses of athletic sports. If you want the "Yale" spirit what Princeton men "were" doing you will find it in the courses of athletic sports.

The spirit of democracy is one of the peculiar charms of Princeton that the changed social conditions in the country at large and the increase in the size of the university seem to have had no power over it.

The "Yale" spirit at Princeton is almost as large as the "Yale" spirit at Princeton.

One great reason for this is the class spirit. Each class is a unit. Its members go together as a body and have few friends or none at all outside of it. It is divided into little circles of intimates, but none of these is exclusive or bound up with any other principle than common taste and common interest.

Each class keeps to itself. Each member of each class knows every other member, and a familiar name to most of them.

Within his own class no man is tolerant of haughtiness or of cringing. Every man is

**J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO.,**  
Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av. **This Week**

**BARGAINS!**  
IN  
**CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES!**

Child's Dongola Button, Patent Leather Tip, Spring Heel, 5 to 8..... 75c  
Child's Dongola Button, Patent Leather Tip, Spring Heel, 8½ to 10½..... \$1.00  
Misses' Dongola Button, Patent Leather Tip, Spring Heel, 11 to 2 only..... \$1.25  
Misses' Grain Button School Shoes, plain toe, all sizes, 11 to 2..... \$1.25  
500 pair Boys' Button Shoes, 2½ to 5½, Cut to Only... \$1.50

Large Assortment

in  
the  
City.

## CLASSIC SHADES.

The New Jersey College Has a Noble Situation.

HERE THE POOR BOY MEETS THE RICH ON A COMMON FOOTING.

No Cheating at Examinations Since the Adoption of the Honor System—Getting Through on \$200 a Year—Student Clubs and Drinking Places—The Bush and the Annual Cane Spree.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PRINCETON, N.J., April 18.—Princeton College is now in its 15th year. Its life extends far enough back into the past of the New World for it to have all the charm of tradition, of long-established custom, all the marked individuality which one can give. It is old and beautiful, and is very rich. It has about 1,100 students. It occupies about forty buildings, nearly all of them have the charm of age or of architectural beauty or both. It was founded away back in 1747, its charter having been issued a year earlier. Its first president was the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson; its second was the Rev. Aaron Burr, the father of the famous Aaron Burr. Its third president was his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, to whom, more than to any one else until James McCosh, is due the growth of Princeton. Its prosperity has been steadily increasing, and it has almost outgrown the size of its buildings, nearly all of them have the charm of age or of architectural beauty or both. It is now in its 15th year. 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## THEIR OWN CHURCH

St. Louis Christian Scientists Propose to Build One.

MRS. JULIA FIELD-KING, THE PASTOR, TELLS WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

Have No Use for Doctors—By Knowing the Truth Pain Can Be Eradicated, and Pain Dispelled, There Can Be No Disease—Prominent Members of the Church.

With the leave of Judge Vaillant, St. Louis will have a Christian Science Church at an early day. Its name will be the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Disciples of this religious cult are not unknown in St. Louis, but it is a sign of their growing numbers that they have applied for a decree of incorporation as a church body. This step will cause many questions to be asked about the Christian Scientists. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, will receive special attention from the curious, because the pastor is a lady, Mrs. Julia Field-King, by name.

Mrs. King's presence is an ornament to a public platform. She is above the medium stature of womanhood. Her face is her claim to notice. Its lines reveal feminine refinement. Iron gray trusses betray a gentle touch of time. She modestly waived the honor of being called the pastor of the new church, saying that the formal organization is yet in the future, and the pastor must be chosen by the members. But Mrs. King has been the leader of the Society in St. Louis for over a year, and she will be elected to the pastorate. Several members of the organization had complained of misrepresentation and the reporter asked Mrs. King for a statement of what the Christian Scientists believed.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

For the reply she handed the reporter the following series of "Church Tenets and Rules":

1. As adherents of Truth, we take the Scriptures for our guide to eternal life.

2. We acknowledge the value of our Saxon God. We acknowledge His Son, and the Holy Ghost, and man in the Divine Image and Likeness.

3. We acknowledge the sinfulness of sin, in the destruction of sin, and His punishment of it, and the final victory of the Kingdom of Heaven.

4. We acknowledge the atonement as the efficacy and evidence of Divine Love, of man's unity with God, and the final victory of the Kingdom of Heaven.

5. We acknowledge the way of Salvation, demonstrated by Jesus, as the power of Truth over error, sin, sickness and death and the resurrection of man.

6. We solemnly promise to strive, which and pray for the salvation of all men, and that we were in Christ Jesus. To love one another, and, up to our highest understanding, to love God and our neighbor.

ON FAITH CURE.

The reporter read the tenets and asked:

"Do you believe in faith cure?"

"No, we do not."

"If one of your flock were sick would you send him to a doctor?"

"No, indeed."

The reporter was at a loss for a distinction between faith cures and medical cures, so he asked if both were opposed to medical doctors.

Mrs. King explained: "Faith cures believe that by prayer they can persuade God to do what is impossible for man to do. That is what we have done. It is the same as when a man has a sore toe and goes to a doctor for the removal of a tumor, but was fined for peddles without license.

Miss Maggie Muren of Belleville is here visiting friends.

Miss Gertrude Pool of Shawneetown is here visiting Edward Horne of Waterloo is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Anthony.

## EAST ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

Thomas Doyle Elected School Trustee—Happenings in Belleville.

An election for School Trustees to succeed Robert Gray was held yesterday in the East St. Louis City District. The candidates were Thomas Doyle and John Stites. As the retiring trustees had removed from the district some time before the expiration of his term, he could not be a candidate for re-election. A very light vote was polled and Mr. Doyle was elected. An election for a trustee to succeed Mr. Stites, who had removed from the main area, which is in Cottleville Station Township, Jules C. Jarvis of Cottleville Station and Armand Biondo of Cottleville were also very light. The result showed the election of Mr. Jarvis.

The venerable Mr. Jarvis, a laborer employed at the Rockwell warehouse on Second street, who had been locked up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons in the main area, which is in Cottleville Station Township, Jules C. Jarvis of Cottleville Station and Armand Biondo of Cottleville were also very light. The result showed the election of Mr. Jarvis.

The local branch of the Socialist labor party will be in session Saturday afternoon at the Knights of Labor Hall in the Launds Building. Addresses will be made by several prominent workmen.

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A calico hop will be given Tuesday night at the M. C. A. hall.

It is reported that the Air Line Railway Co. will build a large freight depot in East St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lewis have gone to New York City.

Mr. D. Reeken has returned from Collinsville, where she visited her cousin, Mrs. Grever.

Miss Cora Harting and Miss Annie Still of Alton have returned from Dicatur, where she spent three weeks visiting friends.

Thomas Doyle has returned from Dicatur, where he spent three weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. D. McGaffigan of Eighth street is the guest of Mrs. D. Umberger of O'Fallon.

Mrs. R. L. Rutherford of O'Fallon, Mrs. Louis Berghausen, a St. Louis book agent, was a guest of Mrs. Umberger of O'Fallon.

Mr. Fred Swartz, residing on Sixth street, Swartz claims the agent failed to supply him with a manuscript, so he has sent a check for \$100 as payment to subscribe for books.

Berghausen had a reading before the members of the Knights of Labor.

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## ROYAL JUNKET.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Visit to Emperor Francis Joseph Ended.

The Luncheon With the Seventh Regiment a Most Joyful Affair.

WEDDING OF PRINCESS VICTORIA AND GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

It Will Be Celebrated Thursday at Coburg—Queen Victoria and Other Royalty to Attend—Emperor William and the Plump Old Warrior, Gen. Meerschmidt-Hulsee—The General's Return to His Majesty's Joke—German Affairs.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]  
BERLIN, April 14.—Emperor William concluded his visit to Vienna to-day. The Emperor spent the morning at the Hofburg Palace and at 11 o'clock he drove, accompanied by Emperor Francis Joseph, to the Western Railroad station, the Vienna's again turning out in thousands. Upon arriving at the railroad station the two Emperors exchanged a few words with each other and Emperor William reiterated his thanks for the hearty reception accorded him. At 11:20 a.m. the train bearing Emperor William left Vienna for Karlsruhe.

Emperor William's luncheon yesterday with the 7th regiment of Austrian Hussars was a most joyful affair. The Emperor asked the band of the regiment to play several lively Hungarian dances and treated the hussar officers with the greatest cordiality. The luncheon was provided by Franz Sacher, and that lady afterwards showed Emperor William a table-cloth which she had embroidered with the names of the long-distance riders who took part in the cavalry officers' contest between Vienna and Berlin, and asked that Emperor William accept it as a souvenir of his visit. The emperor was much pleased with his offering and accepted it with a graceful little speech of thanks.

At the mess of the 7th Hussars Emperor William presented Count William Starhemberg, a lieutenant of that regiment, whose father, Prince Starhemberg, is Grand Marshal of Austria, and who was the winner of the long-distance horse race, with a silver snuff box set with diamonds. The prize awarded to the Lieutenant for winning the race, a silver statuette of Emperor William, was one of the adornments of the mess table. Emperor William asked Count Starhemberg for a cigarette, and the Count handed him a case, which the Emperor had presented to him in Berlin as a souvenir of his long ride.

It transpires that while Emperor William was at Venice he declined to attend a gain performance at the theater, explaining to Count Morozini, who was the bearer of the invitation, that since his accession to the throne he had never attended a theater on Sunday.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S WEDDING.

Members of a number of the royal families of Europe will begin to assemble at Coburg early next week, in order to be present at the wedding, on Tuesday next, of Princess Victoria Meita of Coburg (Princess Victoria of Edinburgh) to the Grand Duke of Hesse. Queen Victoria and the Czarovich are expected to be present. Coburg is the birthplace of the Prince of Wales is expected on Wednesday. The Emperor of Germany may arrive the day after the wedding. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Czarovich and Prince George of Greece will be the guests of the Duke of Coburg.

Quarters will be given to occupy the grand suite of rooms in the ducal Schloss which overlooks the city of Coburg and is opposite the church of St. Michael. The suite will be of Edinburgh and which will now be used for the entertainment of other royal guests.

Several state receptions will be held at the grand state banquet in the immense banqueting hall in the ducal Schloss.

Princess Victoria's suite in the private church within the Schloss, which has been re-decorated under the supervision of the Grand Duke's chaplain. There will be no bridge of honor, according to German precedent, but Princess Victoria will be supported by her younger sisters.

The ladies' suite prepared by the ladies of Coburg consist of furniture for the rooms which the bride will occupy in the palace at Darmstadt. The furniture includes a beautiful porcelain toilet table, adorned with an enameled picture of Coburg Castle.

The original wedding plans of Princess Victoria and the Grand Duke of Hesse have been changed. Instead of going to Rosemunde, the Duke of Coburg's residence in the ducal Schloss until the Saturday following the wedding, the couple will travel on Thursday afternoon after the ceremony to the Schloss of Marienburg, near Darmstadt. The Grand Duke's seat, near Darmstadt, they will make their state entry into Darmstadt on Friday.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

An interesting anecdote has reached the papers. It appears that Gen. Meerschmidt-Hulsee, an old and experienced officer of the "blond" type, has several times differed with Emperor William's critics of parades and maneuvers, and the General did not take pains to conceal his opinion. One night the Emperor and the General met at a ball, and it happened that the same forenoon the Emperor had issued an order to General's troops, deprecating the veteran officer's want of coolness. During the evening the Emperor took his remarks to the General, who was in bed. "My dear General, you want to become less excited," pointing to the ladies. "You ought to be more cool." "I beg to be excused. A young wife, a young Emperor would be too much for me."

ON KANTZ'S QUIXOTIC MOTION.

The Reichstag to-day continued its discussion of the quixotic motion of Count von Kanitz to fix the price of wheat at 25 marks per ton, rye at 165 marks per ton, and oats and barley at 150 marks per ton. The motion was a mere protest to the American wheat bill, and was easily treated. The chief speaker to-day was Count Von Bachem, who denounced the pronouncements of the National Liberals, also denounced the motion, saying that never before had a motion of such dangerous tendency been introduced into the House. Herr Richter stated that it appeared that all the members would unite in the formation of a great party to combat conservative party, and that Von Bachem's motion was in favor of making it free to the public.

Death of Mrs. Wehrmann.

EDWARDVILLE, Ill., April 14.—Mrs. Anna Wehrmann, nee Volrath, wife of Rev. Charles Wehrmann of Edwardville, Ill., died yesterday at the age of 75. Her daughter, Valentine Volrath, in this city, where she and her family were making a visit. The burial will take place at Edwardsville Monday afternoon. Mrs. Wehrmann leaves four small children.

Died at a Friend's Grave.

HARRISONBURG, Ky., April 14.—A panic was created to-day when this country was suddenly informed of the death of Vice-Gen. F. H. Hart, who committed suicide yesterday. Just as the corpse was being lowered into the grave Russell fell back stark dead.

Found Dead in Bed.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—William Buschmann, an old and wealthy resident of Chicago, was found dead in bed at his home in South Side street yesterday. Heart disease is the supposed cause of his death. He leaves an estate of about \$600,000.

Dr. C. Ford's Death.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 14.—Dr. C. Ford of the University faculty died to-day. He was 60 years old, and had served his university since 1854. Apoplexy caused his death.

Thirty Laid Off.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 14.—Thirty men were laid off in the Frisco Railroad shops here to-day, which has caused considerable uneasiness among the employees, who fear further retrenchment.

German states that the Saxon minister has addressed a confidential circular to

the administrative authorities asking them to report all cases of socialist propaganda existing in the country. The circular, says it doubts its existence.

Gen. Bismarck, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has started for Karlsruhe to report to the Emperor regarding the affairs of the Department of the Government of which he is a member.

ATROCITIES IN THE CAMEROONS.

The official admission of the truth of the reported atrocities in the Cameroons causes indignation throughout the Empire. The only suggestion made as a possible extenuation of the German officials is that their health was affected by the climate, and that they have never been in the country and in such excesses as the flogging of women. But the Negroes were not by any means the only victims of the German officials. The German Engineer Gebhard, engineer of the steamer "Hannover," recently on the coast, has written a pamphlet published here in which he says the unfortunate Negroes were hacked and mutilated with knives, as Government officials.

Another writer describes how Gov. Wehlan boasted that the soldiers understood splendidly the language of the Negroes and again says that Commandant Leder has come to the German officials of the Cameroons.

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## BOARDING.

5c per Line.

## LOST AND FOUND.

5c per Line.

1312 WEBSTER AV.—Furnished room for two young men with or without board.

1318 DAYARD AV.—Furnished room in private family; with or without board; modern conveniences.

1339 BAYARD AV.—A half room nicely furnished, with board; bath, etc.; \$4 per week.

1431 LUCAS PL.—Elegant rooms with first class board; transients accommodated.

1523 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story house; rent \$25 per month; gas, heat and cold bath; bath; first-class.

1605 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

1612 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

1707 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with board; nice board.

1708 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board.

1764 MISSISSIPPI AV.—2d-story front, with bath; modern conveniences; private family.

1834 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board.

1837 KENNETH PL.—Large, newly furnished, 2d-story front room, with all conveniences; southern and eastern exposure, with board.

1900 PINE ST.—1 room south of Sydney—Furnished room, with board, for 2 gentlemen or couple; hot and cold bath.

2113 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board.

2126 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board; \$4 per week.

2206 OLIVE ST.—Handsome furnished room, with first-class table board; day boarders accommodated on board; no board.

2223 PINE ST.—Elegant room, parlor room; with or without board; southern exposure; very pleasant.

2227 LUCAS PL.—Rooms with board.

2236 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

2311 HICKORY ST.—Handsome furnished 2d-story front with board; all modern conveniences.

2341 WASH ST.—A fur, front room on the left, with all conveniences; reasonable man, with class board; terms reasonable.

2631 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room; good board, with home comforts; gentleman.

2634 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front parlor for 2, with board.

2652 PINE ST.—Large, airy front room will be rented every year; two pairs; all conveniences; with first-class table accommodations.

2704 PINE ST.—Handsome 2d-story room; all conveniences; with board; for 2 gentlemen.

2709 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome furnished 2d-story front and other rooms; first-class board.

2722 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms on 2d floor, single or in pairs, with board.

2730 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished front connecting room with board; reasonable.

2801 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; all conveniences.

2808 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished 3d-story room, with board; terms reasonable.

2901 WASHINGTON AV.—A few handsome rooms and good board.

2904 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class day board.

2915 MORGAN ST.—Desirable 2d-floor rooms and board; all conveniences.

2927 LUCAS AV.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with board.

2930 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome 2d-story room, with board; parlor, with board.

2949 DAYTON ST.—Pleasant room with board; all conveniences.

3015 LUCAS AV.—A few, or under rooms with first-class table; terms reasonable.

3030 LUCAS AV.—Handsome furnished 2d-story front and connecting for couple; also 2d-story room, with board; superior table; all conveniences.

3025 MORGAN ST.—Desirable 2d-floor rooms and board; all conveniences.

3034 EASTON AV.—Large, pleasant rooms for men, with or without board; reasonable; all conveniences.

3106 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; all conveniences.

3124 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished 2d and 3d-story rooms, with or without board; table class; all conveniences.

3141 FRANKLIN AV.—2 nice rooms can find pleasant rooms and good board; \$10 per month.

3200 LOCUST ST.—2d-story front room with board.

3226 LUCAS AV.—2d-story front room with board; all conveniences.

3228 LUCAS AV.—Handsome furnished front room, with board; all conveniences.

3230 MORGAN ST.—Newly furnished front room, with board; all conv.; very reasonable.

3232 ILLINOIS AV.—Want a refined lady for 2d-story front room, either with or without board; reasonable.

3235 PINE ST.—Desirable bay window rooms; with first-class board; popular locality; reasonable.

3242 LUCAS AV.—Handsome rooms, south front; sanitary arrangements; only those who appreciate cleanliness, comfort and select furniture.

3247 LACLADE AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences.

3253 MORGAN ST.—Very desirable rooms; with board; all conveniences; with or without board; to families or young men; reasonable.

3254 PAGE AV.—Large, furnished 2d-story front room; excellent board; all conveniences.

3256 PAGE AV.—Day board at \$3.75 per week.

3259 PAGE AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms, southern exposure; with board.

3346 LINDELL AV.—Nicely furnished large 2d-story front room.

3900 DELMAR AV.—Elegant 2d-story front and back rooms; southern, eastern and western exposure; with board; reasonable.

3935 BLAIR AV.—Nicely fur, front room, pleasantly situated at head of North Park pl.; with board; reasonable; gentlemen; with or without board; terms moderate.

4060 MCPHERSON AV.—Handsome, fully furnished, with board; house and furnishings new; price \$125.

4067 MCPHERSON AV.—Pleasantly furnished front room; with board; for gentlemen.

4108 PAGE AV.—Nicely furnished front room; with board; all conveniences.

4216 EVANS AV.—Pleasant 2d-story front room, for German private family; with or without breakfast; \$125.

4242 WEST B. PL.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; board or without.

4247 MORTGAGE AV.—Spacious rooms for business man and wife; first-class table. Add. A. 153, this office.

4250 HENTON ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; with board; private family; West End. Add. A. 151, this office.

4257 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

4260 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

4263 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

4266 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

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4458 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

4461 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board; reasonable.

4464 HENTON ST.—Handsome, fully furnished room; with board;

## PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when a credit is given, or by calling at this office with a receipt. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL.—Otto: Ray is too late; make another engagement. Art.

PERSONAL.—Partner: Always your friend; you are welcome to that thing was over to see me. Partner.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

## 550 REWARD.

Wanted.—Information—Missing since March 20 from St. Louis, a young man, 5 ft. 7 in., black hair, black mustache, blue eyes and light complexion; grocer by occupation. Who has seen or heard of him? Please give information. Address D. Aude, 1613 Cass av.

## DANCING.

Call on Prof. H. Maurice Adams. If you wish to learn dancing, rates reduced: academy, \$275; Washington av., dancing a specialty.

G. H. HAMMEL'S HALL, 1108 Olive st., selects parties and avocates a specialty; hall seated with electric fans; wallizing for terms.

## MUSICAL.

A NUMBER of Krakauer upright pianos at great prices. Call at 1108 Olive st.

BUCKELEY'S baby grand, sheet instrument in the state, almost new; big bargain, 3013 Jefferson.

CLASS PLAYERS WANTED.—Celio and other players increase amateur orchestra of young men. Add. S. 161, this office.

EXPERIENCED piano teacher desires a few more pupils; 50¢ a lesson. Add. T. 161, this office.

XAMINE the wonderful Biasus piano; it is perfect. J. A. Kieselstein, 1000 Olive.

EXPERIENCED piano teacher desires a few more pupils; 50¢ a lesson. Call at 1615 Morgan.

F. H. HALL—Upright piano, in good order. Call at 2213 N. 16th st.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, very cheap as you will sell at a bargain. 2758 Olive st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, cigar and lunch-room; hotel established and on the market.

KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Saloons; Linn and Park Hotel, 1108 Olive st.; 1113 Chestnut; Hotel and Magazine st. Apply National Brewery Co., 18th and Gratiot.

FOR SALE—Best paying drug store in the city, 1108 Olive st., and in the condition will sell one-half or whole; reason head failing. H. 1108 Olive st.

FOR SALE—A machine; been used 2 months; also nearly new bed-room set. 1301A Washington av.

FOR SALE—Second-hand storm bugles, top part.

FOR SALE—Two young horses, pair big mules, 2 ponies; also Yorkshires, 417 John st.

FOR SALE—Fine automatic sewing machine; used one week only; very cheap. 1945 Sidney st.

FOR SALE—My piano, 1900; 1616 King's.

FOR SALE—A machine; been used 2 months only; also nearly new bed-room set. 1301A Washington av.

FOR SALE—Two young horses, pair big mules, 2 ponies; also Yorkshires, 417 John st.

FOR SALE—To pay storage, \$400; will buy special.

FOR SALE—Horse vehicles; fine trade; no competition. S. Parker, 615 Washington Building.

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## A BAD BREAK.

All the Bull Disappears From Wheat and Prices Decline.

ALL OTHER MARKETS HOLD WELL EXCEPT COTTON AND FLOUR.

Crop Reports More Favorable—Great Business in Cash—Strong Position of Corn—News from the Exchange and the Street.

The bulls apparently have but one plank to cling to and that may be torn from them if rains come in time to save the California wheat crop. Drought in California was the only bullish sign in sight yesterday, and that was not strong enough to uphold the markets. The combination against the long side, from the Kansas crop saved, or saved to be rather, by drenching rains to probable increase in the next visible, and the legitimate situation outside crop failures undeniably bearish, has, from present appearance, killed bull speculation and placed the market more in the hands of the bears. Yesterday's closing for May was 53c, about 14c above the last record, but that option over-reached in this market, and the situation was "ticked off" with the most extreme depression. May did sell on Thursday at 44c and July at 57c, closing yesterday with sellers at 55c. No 2 sold at 56c, No 3 was 51c at 52c. No 2 white sold at 33c and No 3 white at 37c. The stock is now about 400,000 bu, of which 261,300 is No 2.

There seems to be some question as to whether this country will raise a large crop of oats or not, but the dry weather has been killed by the March frost, but it was supposed that farmers at once began re-planting, and that the crop would be good. The latest advices indicate that farmers have not done the latter, but that many have given up their land for corn. The late and sudden arrival of rains has, however, and there is therefore not much probability of late receipts of new oats in this country. The daily offerings, besides local speculation and placed the market more in the hands of the bears. Yesterday's closing for May was 53c, about 14c above the last record, but that option over-reached in this market, and the situation was "ticked off" with the most extreme depression. May did sell on Thursday at 44c and July at 57c, closing yesterday with sellers at 55c. No 2 sold at 56c, No 3 was 51c at 52c. No 2 white sold at 33c and No 3 white at 37c. The stock is now about 400,000 bu, of which 261,300 is No 2.

Foreign shipments of flour and grain by all railroads and by river for the months of January, February and March, 1884, as compiled for the Merchants' Exchange.

Flour Wheat, Corn, Oats.

To England ..... 20,274 bbls. 93,567 bbls. 375,255

To Scotland ..... 2,553 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To Ireland ..... 14,000 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To Norway ..... 3,795 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To Belgium ..... 10,765 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To Newfoundland ..... 6,265 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To Cuba ..... 53,804 bbls. 174,893 bbls. 1,000 bbls.

To Central America ..... 600 bbls. 1,000 bbls. 1,000

To seaboard for export ..... 2,153 bbls. 229,494 bbls. 1,000 bbls.

Total for export by river ..... 150,506 bbls. 328,068 bbls. 1,194,815 bbls.

Flour Wheat, Corn, Oats.

To New Orleans by river ..... 175,636 bbls. 1,002,612 bbls.

Total for export by rail ..... 150,506 bbls. 498,699 bbls. 2,196,927 bbls.

There were also 9,411 bu on hand to Cuba.

clearances evidence continues unabated, the demand from interior points being the greatest. The market is usually at this season of the year, but the situation in this favorable shape, in fact that farm-grown reserves are not an unusual thing, is regarded as a sign that there was speculation enough, have a bullish influence. Yesterday's close was at 55c for May and about 52c for July.

In Australia it is said the coming season will see considerably less wheat put in than the average. Farmers have suffered considerably from the low prices prevailing and are now at a loss what to do. The prospects of improvement and claiming that they cannot grow the wheat for the money. The last wheat season has been mostly a loss. The market is now 52c for May, No 2 was 51c for export, but the daily business was generally confined to the sale of old crop, and there were no new arrivals. The market is now 52c for May, No 2 sold at 50c, No 3 was 51c at 52c. No 2 white sold at 33c and No 3 white at 37c. The stock is now about 400,000 bu, of which 261,300 is No 2.

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From the Street.

Felix Szalai of the V. Szalai Fruit Co. started for the fruit regions of California last night and will remain away engaged in good missionary work among the growers for a month or more.

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## PAGE THAT KILLS.

DR. EDSON TELLS WHY MOST CITY MEN DIE YOUNG.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.  
By Dr. EDSON, of St. Louis, author of *Life in American Cities*. They do not even realize that they themselves are living too fast; that they are daily treating themselves to abominable excesses in the way of intellectual effort and intellectual pleasures which damage and destroy mind and body. If the average city man is asked why he never sleeps until sheer exhaustion makes it a necessity, why he drinks stimulants in the morning to drive away the pains in his head and to begin an appetite for breakfast, why he bolts down his luncheon as if he were filling his travelling bag in a hurry to catch a train, why he drinks stimulants again at night to drive away nervousness and recurring thoughts of his day's work which pass before his mind with agonizing realism, he will reply in effect: "It is the spirit of the age. I am going to live as fast as my contemporaries. I must do it in order to be in the race."

If the patient does not realize his pace the physician does. A large share of the cases of men, whose business requires brain work, that are brought to the notice of the physician to-day had their beginning in "this spirit of the age." The American physician is not different from the rest of his countrymen. His aim is to produce direct and immediate results, to cut away the shackles that incapacitate his patient for the race. His patients are accustomed to expect much of him, and he does much. He is the most accomplished repairer in the world. He can tinker up a worn-out system and keep it running long after it should be laid away for a thorough rest and recreation. If a man eats a half of a mince pie every night before retiring and he complains of the dyspepsia, the first advice would be to give up the mince pie. But when the physician advises the patient to give up the railroad speed of his everyday life for a stage-coach speed, because the former is the direct or indirect cause of the patient's disability, he finds that his advice is thrown to the winds. Here the physician's capacity as a repairer comes in. He can patch up the system, making the laws of health to come in his weekly "bill" weekly or daily, and he keeps his life extant just as his tailor keeps his coat in repair.

—LIVING.

There was a time when nervous diseases were unusual. But now the nervous diseases are divided into many classes, and medical scientists are expending their energy devising new methods of repairing the rents in the human system made by these diseases which so often originate from the same causes—over-anxiety, from the high pressure of modern life. By the mere worry, over exertion, rich food and the general neglect of all hygienic laws, except such as are concerned with the body, there is a wide difference between keeping just alive and perfect health. I do not mean overworking the body, but in the competition of his fellows drive the business man, the lawyer, the engineer, the man in any line of manual and mental labor, to the greatest of the time. He is like a steam engine under forced draught.

The fact that his daily routine is one of over-work and intense excitement has brought him to believe that he must have a stimulus even in his recreations. Books which are exciting, dramatic, and of a gory setting and sensational character of plot, athletic games that demand the utmost effort, horrors whose speed is that of lightning, yea, even the most violent of their prototypes throughout the world—these, and 1,000 other things, all intense, all exciting, all pleasurable, are his passion, the occupation of his leisure hours.

What is the outcome? To suppose he rapidly exhausted system can be compelled to consume large quantities of rich food and to stimulate himself himself with alcoholic beverages. He starts upon his course with a resolution not to be drowsy, and his career ends in premature death, which too often owes its origin to the flagrant abuse of that digestion.

ENDOWS AT 55.

The majority of men who break down before they reach 50 were healthy in youth, the possessors of good physiques and a strong pair of lungs. I believe that if you would make a list of all the men in any city who were not born to wealth and who had made a fortune for themselves, you would find success in some line of intellectual effort relatively as great as the amassing of so much wealth. You would find that their prototypes throughout the world—these, and 1,000 other things, all intense, all exciting, all pleasurable, are his passion, the occupation of his leisure hours.

This city man, born out of town, who is the most enthusiastic city man, is a madman of the world, a gambler for fortune, and he is usually successful at the cost of his health. He realizes that he has a robust constitution, and does not care that his grandfather is still able to do a hard day's work on the farm, or in a country lawyer's, doctor's or merchant's office.

The individual who is born, loves and admires may commit all sorts of excesses without damage to himself.

But Nature has given an accurate account. She puts everything down in the great ledger, and when she finally sends in her bill she will not accept fame or money for pay. What she demands is action. Confinement of irritation of these nerves at her birth should result in the irritation of the system.

And the men who have ruined themselves by the excitement which is the direct result of a strong, direct, intense action by the organs of the body. In fine, the excitement of the man's life increases the stomach trouble, and the stomach trouble in turn increases the proclivity to nervous disease and exhaustion.

It does not require a great quantity of food to produce a nervous disease, and the falling of the American. Much of his energy is destroyed in the digestion of the food which is necessary to the maintenance of the system, and thus the stomach is strained and injured by overwork. We must not forget that inmates of many of the most expensive and fashionable houses in the world. They expect the physician in himself to do everything.

Most physicians make their mistake a few years before their death then begin to give advice to their sons to preserve their health.

It is a great pity that they do not have the opportunity to do this. Girls and boys born to such men suffer because of the fast living of their fathers, and the stomach trouble in the child is often the result of the doctor's care, from the time of their birth until their death. They lack both the body and the brain with which their fathers began life, and which it was the duty of their fathers to preserve and transmit to them.

Any physician knows, however, who has the opportunity of close observation, that the children of our better classes are not strong physically or so bright mentally as the children of the other country.

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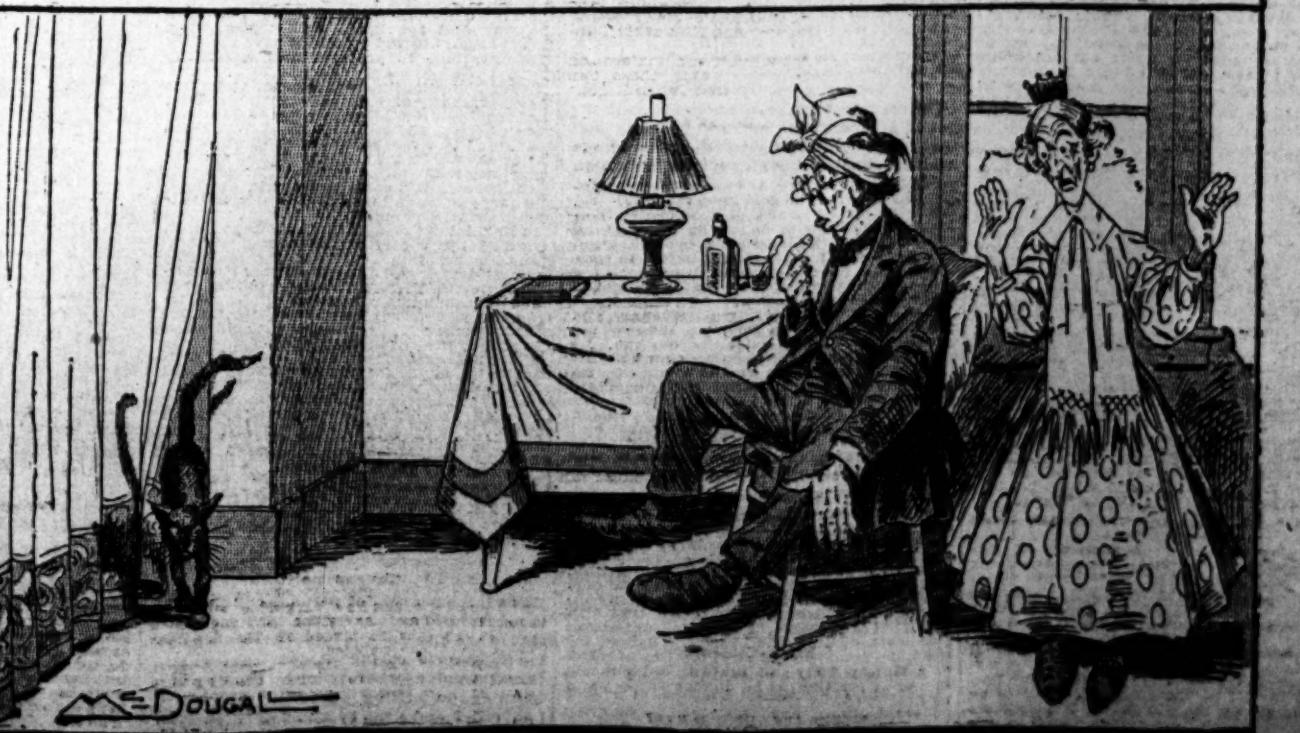
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# THE CAT CAME BACK.

Illustrating the Regrettable Result of the Old Man's Effort to "Remove" the Thomas Cat.



— McDougal —

## MILLIONS OF MONEY

Vaults Where the Boards of the Government Are Kept.

## INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION IN THE TREASURY BUILDING.

Worn-Out Safes and Insecure Vaults Hold \$775,000,000 in Gold, Silver, Notes and Bonds—Guards Are Careful, But the Arms Are Old and Probably Useless.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Federal Government has stored up \$775,000,000 of money and bonds in old vaults and safes in the Treasury building which do not seem to be sufficiently protected.

And I was alone at midnight with all these millions—alone except for the captain of the watch of the United States Treasury vaults in Washington.

I stood in the midst of over \$775,000,000 in money and bonds located in eight vaults and thirty-five safes. I helped lock up the vaults and safes and made a study of the means employed to guard them, and the means from which to get in, and in emergency, from mobs.

From my observation it appeared that many of the safes are antiquated and few are up to date. Some of them are located against outside walls close to second-story windows unprotected by burglar alarms, and some of them not even strengthened by iron shutters, steel screens or bars.

I saw the only weapons of defense—two dozen old-fashioned guns and five dozen old revolvers that have never been tested.

The cellar is easy of access from the outside, inadequately guarded, and in it are vaults containing over \$200,000,000 in gold and silver.

That the Treasury vaults and safes are insecure is no new suggestion. A board of experts recently made an investigation and handed in a report that the vaults were as safe as the ergonomics of obsolescence. The people who own the money never knew its findings. Enough has leaked out, however, to prove that the storehouses of all these millions are not impregnable. An expert safe-cracker would have an easy thing of it once he was outside.

## VAULTS NO. 1 AND 2.

When I walked into the office of United States Treasurer Morgan and asked for permission to see the daily ceremony of closing the great vaults, and then to pass midnight among them, Mr. Morgan looked amazed at such a request, but when I told him of his private secretary to arrange with Chief Clerk Logan Carlisle and the captain of the treasury watch for the night, and he himself accompanied me down the stairs, down to the very heart of the Treasury, to the vital spot in the interior defense of the vaults.

I found myself in a small interior entrance vault in which vaults No. 1 and 2 open. Into the vaults I could look out through a hole in the door to cover coils from these two lower vaults up to two others located respectively on the floor and gallery of the cash room. In the vaults the money in the vaults is held about \$100,000 in gold and silver and certificates to replace worn and mutilated.

These vaults can be cut off from the gallery and cash-room floor by iron doors at night. A guard stands at the foot of the elevator shaft and at the entrance to the vaults.

Once Brown had relieved the guard, Mr. Morgan asked him if he would allow him to pass alone. "No, sir," said the guard. "No man, not even the Secretary himself, will pass me without an order from the captain or lieutenant. They are my superior officers, sir."

INSIDE THE SILVER HALL.

Treasurer Morgan led the way into Vault No. 1, generally known as the Silver Hall. The guardian of the two vaults here is called the Silver Hall Clerk. It was he who counted the Treasury money, for which Mr. Morgan had given a receipt before sending it on. He was a plump, dark, black silk Chinese cap with a red button on its crown, and as he fell in behind my heels he carried a broad, heavy steel door.

The Silver Hall was built after the passage of the Sherman act, to accommodate the revenue of the purdah, and to contain the use of mortars, a solid foundation block of cement. The hall measures about 55x50 feet. A narrow path runs around the four sides. In the center is a large iron safe, a cage, which reaches to the top of the vault. It is filled with wooden boxes containing documents.

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Inside is a passageway. Formerly visitors were allowed to walk through it, and bridal couples, lovers and elderly tourists from Europe and America used to go in to try and see a block of \$10,000,000 and try to imagine they were Vanderbilts, Rothschilds or Monte Cristos. But now it is closed, and a steel door, which had to be unlocked to let me in. Here for years one man had been locked in every night to spend the hours with vaults No. 1 and No. 2.

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Treasurer Morgan led the way into Vault No. 1, generally known as the Silver Hall. The guardian of the two vaults here is called the Silver Hall Clerk. It was he who counted the Treasury money, for which Mr. Morgan had given a receipt before sending it on. He was a plump, dark, black silk Chinese cap with a red button on its crown, and as he fell in behind my heels he carried a broad, heavy steel door.

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# Three Superb Premiums

For Readers of the

# Sunday Post-Dispatch.

## FIRST

A peep into Nature's Wonderland in the set of Exquisitely Printed Portfolios entitled

## "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA,"

In the Rocky Wildernesses of Colorado, "Manitou the Mighty," Grand Canons of Western Rivers, Marvels of the Great American Desert, scaling heights above the clouds and descending into depths where the sun has never shone.

A trip with an artist, a photographer and a writer which has never been equaled in this country. This immense work, costing the sum of \$50,000 and the labor of two years, is laid before the readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch for the small sum of 10 Cents a part or portfolio. Cut the Coupon from Page 3, give it to your carrier, take it to the nearest Post-Dispatch Branch Depot or bring or send it to the Post-Dispatch Office, 513 Olive street, and the Portfolio wanted will be delivered on payment of 10 cents.

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## SECOND

**MOST DIVERSIFIED! MOST MERITORIOUS! MOST ATTRACTIVE!** Collection of reproductions of masterpieces of modern art ever published is fitly called

## "Famous Paintings of the World."

It costs only a mere trifle compared with the ordinary art-books, and contains three times as many photographic reproductions of paintings. Why should you pay Twenty-five Dollars for 25 parts of an art-book, which contains only 100 reproductions of paintings, when you can obtain "FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE WORLD" at the insignificant price of TEN CENTS for each portfolio of 16 magnificent reproductions of paintings? "ALL THE WORLD LOVES A LOVER;" at any rate all the world is interested in really artistic pictures. Nothing but paintings of the GREATEST MERIT AND ATTRACTIVENESS are given in "FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE WORLD." THE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS embraced in this collection of 320 masterpieces is really marvelous.

### Home Pictures

In which domestic incidents are depicted in great variety—with adequate representations of bright and joyous childhood.

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By the greatest military painters in this country and Europe. War has not ceased and art has not ceased to delineate its cruel ravages.

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In which bright artistic merit is united with facetiousness in depicting a laughable or amusing situation.

### Sentimental Pictures

In which the old, old story of love and devotion is told by artists as charmingly as by the novelists and poets.

### Landscape Pictures

In which the beauties of nature are presented in infinite variety, but it is always nature associated with human life or human interest. In many of these landscape pictures those noble animals—horses, cattle and dogs—always favorite subjects with the painter, have received ample justice.

Five parts of this great work have been issued. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be had by cutting out the Coupons of the Sunday Post-Dispatch as they appear and presenting them to any Branch Depot, at the Main Office or by giving them to the newspaper carrier with 10 cents for each part wanted.

## THIRD

THE LIFE OF THE AGE,

## "America's Greatest Men and Women,"

Who They Are—How They Look—What They Have Done. Parts 1 and 2 Ready This Week.

Part 1 of this incomparable work contains portraits and biographies of the following well-known Americans:

1. Grover Cleveland,
2. Adlai E. Stevenson,
3. Benjamin Harrison,
4. David B. Hill,
5. George R. Davis,
6. William D. Howells,
7. Melville W. Fuller,
8. John J. Ingalls,
9. Walter Q. Gresham,
10. Julia Ward Howe,
11. Frances Folsom Cleveland,
12. Robert G. Ingersoll,
13. Levi P. Morton,
14. George G. Vest,
15. William Bourke Cockran,
16. Wilson S. Bissell.



Part 2 equally interesting and instructive as well. Contains the portraits and biographies of

1. Edward Everett Hale,
2. William McKinley,
3. Mary S. C. Logan,
4. John G. Carlisle,
5. Russell A. Alger,
6. Whitelaw Reid,
7. Daniel W. Voorhees,
8. Chauncey M. Depew,
9. Horace Boies,
10. Charles F. Crisp,
11. James B. Weaver,
12. Thomas B. Reed,
13. Lyman J. Gage,
14. Vinnie R. Hoxie,
15. Nathaniel P. Banks,
16. Daniel G. Lamont.



## Something Every One Should Know!

A little about the characters who are making the nation's history to-day and who are leaders in their various lines.

Part 1 and 2 Can Be Obtained This Week for One Coupon and 10 Cents for Each Part.

This is done to enable everyone to get all the parts.

**COUPON, PAGE 16 OF "MIDGET."**

Where They May Be Seen and Purchased.

1. East Street—A. King.
2. Seventh and Franklin streets—L. C. Robbins.
3. Fifth and St. Louis avenue—H. Schmitz.
4. Main and Franklin streets—W. H. Morris.
5. D. Oster, 520 North Olive street.
6. 1112 North Grand—Swing's News Stand.
7. 1112 North Grand—J. H. Morris.
8. Jefferson Avenue and Olive street—J. W. Carroll.
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## THE PASSING SHOW.

## Class of the Abbey-Gran Grand Opera Engagement.

## BLAY CLEMENT OPENS AT THE GRAND TO-NIGHT.

Drake at the Olympic To-Morrow Night—Lillian Lewis at the Hagan—Minnie Vickers at Pope's—Attractions at Other Houses—Dramatic and Musical News.

This week at the Grand Opera-house, commencing to-night, Blay Clement will produce for the first time in this city his new four-act play, "The Old Dominion." It is described as a high-class German-American comedy, with a natural story and clever dialogue, which has made a decided hit with all classes of play-goers.

His scenes are laid on the banks of the James River in Virginia, and all its characters are Americans with the exception of one, a German noble, the Baron Franz Victor von Hochstetters.

This impersonation is said to be a delightful type of German and one quite new to the American stage. The Baron is a young man, pursuing his favorite study of botany and collecting specimens of American plants. He is imbued with all the romantic passion and scholarly manners peculiar to his fatherland and position, but owing to a very imperfect knowledge of the English language he is forced to resort to his native tongue whenever excited, either by anger or love, and he frequently breaks out in the purest German at the most inopportune moments. The company is an excellent one, and the play is set in scenic surroundings which give it a rich Southern atmosphere.

AT THE OLYMPIC.

Martha Morton's comedy, "Brother John," will again be presented at the Olympic Theater to-morrow night by the comedian, William H. Crane. So warmly was the play received upon its first engagement last November that the actor was easily prevailed upon to arrange for a return visit. The play's success here is easily remembered, and its greeting elsewhere is said to have been equally warm. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Detroit have seen the play since its presentation here, and all gave it a welcome. For six weeks the work was presented in New England, and there, if anything, it would be seen, quickly whether the New Yorkers were to trust in nature, that they were sure that the play was a success, as evidenced by the fact that Mr. Crane is to again present the play in that part of the country before the end of the season. In the presentation to-morrow night Mr. Crane will again be seen as John Jacton, the hatter, whose sisters were responsible for all his unhappiness by their evasion to get into society. The comedian's portrayal of the part is particularly artistic and praiseworthy.

AT THE HAGAN.

In "Good-by, Sweetheart," in which Miss Lillian Lewis will be seen at the Hagan to-night and throughout the week, there is comedy and tragedy, spectacle, drama and a bit of music, all made beautiful and gay. In this play Miss Lewis plays La Tisca, a beautiful and pure woman. She has a splendid company individually, collectively, and artistically. It is a company supporting a star, but a completely capable orchestra, and the recognition of the exponent of romantic and heroic characters and as such requires the very best surroundings.

AT THE STANDARD.

Those who enjoy a rollicking circus play will have an opportunity to gratify their taste at Pope's Theater during this coming week. "The Bagdad" will be presented, as Miss Minnie Vickers, one of the most popular soprano stars, will appear in her new comedy, "A Circus Queen." In addition to Edwin Russell, J. W. Fox, Ed. D. C. Moore, and others, Mrs. G. M. Genesius, Carroll, Maud Lois and the celebrated T. Bell. In addition to the regular specialties of the company, a number of new specialties will be introduced. Miss Vickers is an established favorite in this city, and there is no reason why the present engagement should not be highly successful.

AT HAVLIN'S.

N. S. Wood, who has long been a special favorite with admirers of the sensational drama, comes to Havlin's for the week, beginning with a matinee this afternoon, opening his engagement with the popular melodrama, "Out in the Streets," which former presentation here early in the season. "Out in the Streets" will occupy the stage Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, while it will be replaced with "The Box," which is a border drama, and one of Mr. Wood's first successes. The supporting cast will be a good one. The scenic effects are an especial feature.

AT THE STANDARD.

The Marie Sanger company begins an engagement at the Standard Theater, commencing with to-day's matinee. The company is headed by the handsome and shapely burlesque queen, Marie Sanger. The musical comedians—Thompson and Bunnell, and the five great minstrel dancers. Two beautiful minstrel girls—Princess Fenton and "Joan of Arc," are open and close "Joan of Arc" all the scenes and the mechanics are to be handled by the company for the proper staging.

THE OPERA WEEK.

The most distinguished season of grand opera in the history of St. Louis reached its close last night. Short as that season was, its duration being necessarily limited to one week, it has left local opera-goers rich in artistic memories. Two of Gounod's operas, "Faust" and "Wagner's 'Lohengrin,'" Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," and "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Mimì," were produced during the week. "Faust" and "Lohengrin" were the leading bright lights of the profession, among whom are: the great American novelties, Hart, Fink, and Black, the sketch artists, Francis Bryant, author and comedian; the autocrats of blackface, Leon and Bunnell, and the musical queens. The musical comedians—Thompson and Bunnell, and the five great minstrel dancers. Two beautiful minstrel girls—Princess Fenton and "Joan of Arc," are open and close "Joan of Arc" all the scenes and the mechanics are to be handled by the company for the proper staging.

The completeness of the productions of the Abbey-Gran company, save the star of the week, was a decided feature. The great singers are forthcoming, st. Louisian may rest content with the assurance that the best and truest operatic talent of the world is here.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT CONCERN ITSELF about the private life of any company, aesthetically. "It has nothing to do with the private life of a great singer. I know that singer as an artist, and that is all. Artists are never to be judged by the same standard as ordinary people. They live their lives as they see fit, and only in their work as artists are they to be measured. The public has no right to criticize or to interfere with the private life of any company.

The completeness of the productions of the Abbey-Gran company, save the star of the week, was a decided feature. The great

successes have been made by "Faust," "Carmen," "Les Huguenots" and "Pâliemont et le Normand." The most brilliant success of the week, is an Australian grand opera-house in Paris. His artistic method is purely French, and his repertoire is varied and extensive. He was born during the last century, and is a close relation of Valéry, the famous Frenchman.

Mme. Melba, the leading soprano of the Abbey-Gran company, is classed as one of the leading singers of the world, and for some time past has been the most popular soprano in Paris. Her artistic method is varied and extensive. She was born during the last century, and is a close relation of Valéry, the famous Frenchman.

When I first met Mme. Sigrid Arnould, she was in her dressing room, and I was

having been born in Léonard. He made his professional debut in "Faust" at the Paris Opera, and was a great success. He has since been in the principal opera-houses of Italy and at Covent Garden in London. He is a warm friend of the French, and has created the role of Alceste in Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

So far as I can learn, the leading singers of the Abbey-Gran company were shown no special social attentions during their week in St. Louis. They were received in the company's hotel, the two D's Hotel, and some others by the manager and his wife. They were received by the manager and his wife. They were received by the manager and his wife.

What do I think of American opera and what is it that I have in mind? I think during the conversation, "Well, I will tell you. I think they have an instinctive knowledge of the art, and I think that they think that taken the place, with them of the older culture of Europe. I have sung now in four American cities, and this is the impression that I have of the American people.

After this part I am singing to-night? It is very difficult, because it is very dramatic. One makes either a good success or a bad failure. I think that the manager and his wife, and I shall be glad to get back to New York, where we finish our season. I do not know if I shall sing in this country next year.

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## COACHING STARTED.

Mr. Lucas Takes Out a Party on His New Brake.

FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVES WILL SOON BE A FEATURE OF SOCIETY.

Reforms in Dress at Entertainments Produced by the Opera—The Fortnightly Club's Closing Meeting—Saturday Night Club Entertained by Mrs. Moore—Doings in the World of Society.

Coaching has been formally launched here, and from now on four-in-hand drives will be frequently seen on the drives and the merry calls of the horn heard on the road. Mr. Joseph D. Lucas' handsome new brake, the first of these swell rigs recently ordered by wealthy St. Louisans, arrived last week, and on Friday that gentleman gave a coaching party to his beauteous country. The coach was a four-in-hand beyond Normanby. Mr. Lucas, who is most skillful whip, handled the reins over his four magnificent high-stepping cobbs. The coaches ordered by Mr. Edward Dameron and J. Cliff Richardson are also expected to arrive shortly.

The grand opera was a brilliant success last week in every way, but particularly so in the enthusiasm inspired in every circle, and the audiences more nearly approached the ideal of fashionables, full dress, metropolitan audiences than ever before, reached in this city. If the thorough reforms achieved in the matter of headgear should only prove lasting, theater audiences will have something to thank the sweet songbirds for but the most modest of favors.

For the latter part of the week there were but few notable events. The last meeting of the Fortnightly Club on Friday evening closed a more than usually pleasant season.

Mrs. Anna E. Warren of Maryland arrived on the Friday evening of the 12th on the afternoon of the 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Moore entertained the Saturday night Club at their residence, No. 4419 Washington avenue. This was the last meeting of the club, and was very brilliant.

Mr. Miller of Washington avenue gave a charming tea on Friday afternoon in compliment to Miss Sharp of Olympia, who is Mr. Miller's guest. Miss Fisher's card is inclosed.

Mr. Howard Blossom entertained a Friday evening tea on Friday to which she belongs, at her residence, No. 3507 Fine street.

Mrs. William H. Woodward of Westmister place entertained on Friday afternoon to his mother, Mrs. Griswold, before her departure for her summer home.

Mr. Clegg of West Fine street gave a whale party on Thursday afternoon to a small party of friends.

Mrs. Marjorie Phillips, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Phillips, gave on Friday evening, at their residence, on the 12th, a dinner party. The dress was full. One of the guests was distinguished with a bit of modeling clay and prizes were offered.

Mrs. Samuel Monks of Pine street gave a hand-some progressive supper party on Monday evening, at her residence, No. 3501 Pine street, for four tables for six-handed etiquette, the tally cards being hand-shaped, with silver monogram, and all the dishes decorated with the same. All was well in the prices. Each lady was presented with a bunch of flowers.

Mrs. Joseph Basson the second, and Mrs. L. M. Summey the third.

Mrs. Thomas Basson entertained the Eustice Euchre Club on Tuesday at her home, No. 2949 Sheridan avenue, the prices being captured by Mrs. G. C. Moore, Mrs. Frank Fisher, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore.

Miss James Green of 3730 Washington avenue gave a tea on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. O. H. Peckham gave a seven-hand etiquette party on Friday afternoon.

The Young Women's Christian Association's Training school has made arrangements to give a tea on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William McNamee of 3732 Minnesota avenue gave a reception on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker of 3017 Blair avenue gave a progressive supper party on Wednesday evening.

Miss Anna Little, of South Side, entertained the German Euchre Club on Friday evening.

Miss Anna Little entertained the euchre club of which she is a member, on Thursday evening, at the home of Mrs. Anna E. Warren, 3410 North Grand street.

The guests included about twenty ladies and gentlemen, and there were five tables. The tickets were \$1.00 each, and refreshments were served on the part of the young lady members of the Society.

Miss Anna Little gave a supper party at her residence, 3207 Washington avenue, last Wednesday evening.

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## MEANDERING NYE.

WHAT WILLIAM SEES ON THE CAR TO AMUSE HIM.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

STILL VOYAGING ON THE PEARL.

Last week we were in the Tennessee Mountains, so often referred to by Charles Egbert Craddock. Surely Charles has a wonderful field in which to work. A bride and groom rode in our car all the forenoon from the extreme east of the State to Memphis.

He fell in love with a member of the cod-fish dynasty, and Mrs. Oyster at once smelt a mice (Lancashire humor). He was the kind that can get at 20 cents a can.

One little oyster 11 years old was present of the number. His name is Pat. His schoolmates called him Oyster's Patty. That's because he's not popular in the school, for the reason that he puts on too many escapades.

Mrs. Oyster has always been a consistent member of the hard-shell Baptists. Hence his infidelity has caused her to consider him a bad oyster.

She has put the matter into the courts, and through the columns of the paper she has given him a most roasting.

She says she may have a goose, but not of Oyster's dressing. She claims to have maintained herself and Oyster's Patty for five years, and she has decided not to be a claim. She desires absolute divorce from Oyster, and she also for alimony, to be paid out in his celeries.

How sad all this is to consider! To think for one's one is an oyster, then to find that he has been a sucker! But enough.

This reminds me somehow—this humor, on which I, instead of the foreigner, paid \$8 to the other day—of a lady acquaintance of mine who, in the middle of the week, and finding the room too warm opened the window and held it open by means of a stick of stove wood. To prevent burglars entering the room without alarming her she used a stick that still had the bark on it.

I am recently indulging in a nice new smoking jacket. It is a gorgeous affair, and I wear it while rolling about

"Ever, Mister, you plumb forgot me."

The two sat just ahead of me, and he kept his arms around her waist all the time and looked happy. When the conductor asked for his ticket, he tried to get it out of his pocket without using his engaged arm, but it was so difficult the conductor saw the situation and said:

"Never mind, I will get it for you. What pocket is it in?" And as a matter of fact the groom showed the official where the ticket was, and the latter got it and punched it, returning it to the place where it was. Talk about polite railroad officials! Here's where you find them.

As we neared Memphis and the conductor began to rattle up our checks the groom, seeing that he was going to be overlooked and being anxious to show his honesty, unhooked his half paralysed arm from Roseanne and said:

"I say, Mister, you plumb forgot me. I reck'ns 'Yers' your ticket. I won't take no advantage or tell the feller that owns the kyars. I could use her over again, but I ain't that kind of a feller."

"No," said the conductor, "you'd better not. That's the kind of a woman who would so that you won't have to pay again. The conductor on that road is an awful particular man, and likely he'd make you buy two more tickets."

And so, with a dash of shame, crushed in the pride of his young wife while he was in the act of being honest, in order to impress her, he slid back in his seat, gave the little ruptured scratch a kick, and putting his arm back around her waist he spat out of the window in time to leave the small washout for the next train he said nothing.

But the way the railroad men kindly piloted these babies in the woods to their train and showed them how to check their joint trunk, a little bit affair containing a bed quilt and a mat to begin houses with, so that when they came to the big lot of kindred and humanity left among the hustling brakemen and baggage smashers that will show themselves when this occurs requires.

During our ride through Kentucky, the conductor, as I could point out to an English youngster who came to the barbershop two years ago to go into the mule industry. He could not make any money in England, so he packed up a lot of his elder brother's second-hand clothes, which he had not fit him, and started to a far country to grow fat for the market. He bought a place at a very high price and built a house to live in. It consisted of a shower bath with a kitchen attachment.

I give a drawing of him as I drew it the other day. He is a fat, bald-headed, portly, good-natured fellow, and the other, but in Kentucky, they call him the Earl of Tinkum. Of course I could not make a very good picture of him, for the cars bobbed around so, but I have given him the aristocratic expression and pose of head very accurately.

He got some guns—elephant guns—to use in case he should be attacked by Indians, and had a compass to use in distracting the attention of the savages in case he should be captured, for he had read at home about Capt. John Smith and how he worked it. He also had a gun to use in case he should have to stuff the buffalo and grizzly bear that he hoped to kill in case they came to attack his young mules and carry them off.

He had read that the cost of raising a mule in Kentucky was comparatively nothing, but when grown \$250 to \$300 per pair was a very

Earl of Tinkum

church, she forbade Mahlon her bed—oyster bed—and board.

Nothing can be sadder than to be disappointed in one we love. Alice was no doubt a good and decent young woman, but she was not what she had thought him to be or what he represented himself. Instead of being a blue blood, there was not even a blue point about him. He was just a common oyster oyster, and an infidel at that.

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## WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?

## FUN AT A GLANCE.

## DISASTROUS TERMINATION.



WEARY WILLIAM.—"That's just the rope I want, I—"

WEARY WILLIAM.—"That's just the rope I want,